

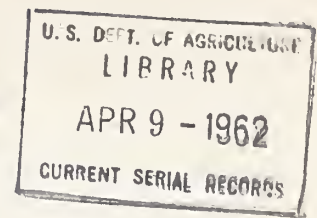
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

7
t 2F
p. 2

Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



FOR RELEASE MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1962

Volume 84

CONTENTS

Number 13

	Page
COTTON	
U.S. Cotton Exports Drift Further Behind Last Season	10
U.S. Cotton Linters Exports Down	10
U.S. Importing More Cotton Linters	12
DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS	
Ireland's Chocolate Crumb Industry Continues To Expand	8
FATS, OILSEEDS, AND OILS	
Tunisia's Olive Oil Production Hit By Drought;	
Future Expansion Planned	12
Rhodesia Expects Increased Peanut Production In 1962	13
France To Increase Soybean Imports	14
Iceland's Fish Oil Production Up; Exports Down	15
Indonesia's Copra Exports Lower Again In November;	
Palm Oil and Palm Kernels Exports Higher	15
Spanish Olive Oil Estimates Again Lowered	16
Philippine Exports Of Desiccated Coconut Higher In February	17
Tunisia's Olive Oil Exports Sizeable Despite Sharply	
Reduced Production	18
Canadians To Plant Less Flaxseed, Rapeseed, More Soybeans	18

(Continued on following page)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS	
Winter Vegetable Shipments From the Caribbean and Central America..	9
Winter Vegetable Shipments From Mexico	9
Frozen Strawberries Arrive From Mexico	9
German Import Tenders For Canned Vegetables	10
GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS	
Canadian Farmers Plan To Increase Grain Acreage.....	19
New International Wheat Agreement Concluded	20
LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS	
Italy Changes Tariffs On Tallows and Other Livestock Products	3
Australian Meat Shipments To The United States	4
Mexico Reduces Export Tax On Fat Cattle	4
Sweden Increases Imports of Variety Meats	5
Finland Interested In Importing Beef Livers From United States	5
TOBACCO	
Australian Output of Tobacco Products Continues Upward.....	5
Burma Expects Slightly Larger Tobacco Harvest in 1962.	6
Rhodesian Flue-Cured Exports At Record High	6
U.K. Tobacco Imports Down Slightly	7

ITALY CHANGES TARIFFS ON TALLOW AND OTHER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Italy made extensive changes in its import duties on livestock and meat products January 1, 1962 in accord with its obligation to the European Common Market (EEC).

Most important to U.S. interests was the increase from 0 to 0.6 percent and valorem in the duty on inedible tallow from the United States and other countries outside the Common Market. Imports from countries within the EEC remain duty free. The duty applicable to the United States, and other countries outside EEC, on rendered tallow for food rose from 0 to 3 percent while the tariff for other EEC countries continues at zero.

Italy reduced its tariffs on stearine, both for industrial uses and for food, for lard oil, and for oleomargarine. These reductions were applicable to both EEC and other countries, but the EEC Bloc enjoys considerable preference over other countries. The rate changes for these items are:

Commodity	Old rate all countries	New rate	
		Outside EEC	Inside EEC
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Stearine, for industrial use.....	13.0	.0	.0
Stearine, for food	13.0	10.8	8.4
Lard oil	35.0	17.8	14.0
Oleomargarine.....	35.0	14.8	11.2

Mohair and raw hides and skins continue to enter Italy from all areas free of duties. On January 1, 1962 tariffs were reduced for tanned cattle hides.

Italy closely controls imports of meats and meat products from all areas. Exports of livestock and meat products from the United States to Italy in 1961 totaled \$17.6 million, including \$14.5 million of tallow and greases, \$2.5 million of hides and skins, and \$0.5 million of mohair. There were small shipments of variety and carcass meats and sausage casings.

After June 30, 1962 Italy's strict import licenses on live hogs and hog products will be subject to the provisions of the new Common Market policy. Imports of fatback, cattle, and beef continue to be prohibited.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Four ships left Australia the third week of February with 19,073, 600 pounds of beef, 2,752,960 pounds of mutton and 85,120 pounds of lamb for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination <u>1/</u>	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity
					Pounds
Port Invercargill ...	Feb. 17	New York	Mar. 15	Beef	10,689,280
		" "	" "	Mutton	651,840
		Philadelphia	" 24	Beef	398,720
		" "	" "	Mutton	49,280
		Boston	" 27	Beef	320,320
		" "	" "	Lamb	33,600
Lake Ontario	Feb. 21	Tampa	" 14	Beef	452,480
		" "	" "	Mutton	112,000
		Charleston	" 17	Beef	210,560
		" "	" "	Mutton	336,000
		Philadelphia	" 21	Beef	848,960
		" "	" "	Mutton	150,080
		New York	" 22	Beef	4,786,880
		" "	" "	Mutton	1,330,560
		" "	" "	Lamb	6,720
		Boston	" 28	Beef	331,520
		" "	" "	Mutton	56,000
		" "	" "	Lamb	44,800
Pioneer Reef	Feb. 23	Charleston	" 29	Beef	26,880
		New York	Apr. 4	Beef	114,240
		Baltimore	" 8	Beef	113,400
		" "	" "	Mutton	33,600
Monterey	Feb. 23	San Francisco	Mar. 14	Beef	633,920
		Los Angeles	" 19	Beef	125,440
		" "	" "	Mutton	33,600

1/ Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but the meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

MEXICO REDUCES EXPORT TAX ON FAT CATTLE

On March 3, 1962 Mexico reduced export taxes on steers that had been on feed for at least 2 months previous to exportation.

Reductions will be \$.70 to \$1.02 per 100 pounds live weight depending upon the weight classes of steers exported. The reduction in duties will help to cover the additional cost of feeding prior to export.

The border area feedlot programs, started in 1960, has been disappointing to Mexican officials and they hope that the new program will encourage development of new feedlots in northern Mexico (Foreign Crops and Markets, January 9, 1961). However, feed supplies are not available in large quantities at relatively low prices and as a result Mexican cattle feeding operations are not expected to offer serious competition to those in the United States.

Mexican exports of cattle to the United States in 1961 of 543,110 head were the highest in any year since 1945. Increased exports were the result of severe drought conditions in northern Mexico during the first half of 1961. Exports to the United States are likely to drop in 1962.

SWEDEN INCREASES IMPORTS OF VARIETY MEATS

Swedish imports of edible meat offals increased from 1,631 metric tons in 1959 to 2,616 tons in 1961.

Current import duties are 4.4 cents per pound (50 Ore per kilogram) for hearts and lungs and 20 cents per pound (228 Ore per kilogram) for livers and other variety meats. Veterinary controls prevent the entry of frozen pork and pork variety meats from the United States, but some canned pork has been received.

The United States is Sweden's largest supplier of variety meats. Imports from the United States in 1961 amounted to 1,390 metric tons. Other large suppliers were Denmark, 457 tons; Eire, 344 tons; and Canada, 312 tons.

FINLAND INTERESTED IN IMPORTING BEEF LIVERS FROM UNITED STATES

Finnish demand for beef livers has been increasing and imports must be relied upon to supply the growing demand.

Imports of beef livers in 1961 amounted to about 1 million pounds. The United States supplied about 150,000 pounds by direct shipments and possibly an equal amount was transshipped through other European countries.

Finnish meat importers hope that restrictions on imports of beef livers will be lifted. This would permit increased purchases of beef livers from the United States. Finland controls the entry of animal products by licenses and global quotas.

AUSTRALIAN OUTPUT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS CONTINUES UPWARD

Australian output of tobacco products in 1961, at 56.7 million pounds, was about .5 million greater than the 1960 level of 56.2 million.

Cigarette output continued upward and totaled 42.3 million pounds, compared with 41.1 million in 1960. Production of smoking tobacco, at 14.3 million pounds, was 5 percent below the 1960 level of 15.1 million pounds.

BURMA EXPECTS SLIGHTLY LARGER TOBACCO HARVEST IN 1962

Burma's 1962 tobacco harvest is tentatively placed at 91.8 million pounds, slightly larger than the 1961 harvest of 89.6 million. The flue-cured harvest is forecast at 4.9 million pounds, compared with 4 million last year.

RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED EXPORTS AT RECORD HIGH

Exports of flue-cured tobacco from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were a record 182.6 million pounds in 1961--up 10.8 percent from the previous high of 164.8 million in 1960. Stepped-up takings by non-Commonwealth countries, particularly Japan and Western Europe, accounted for most of the increase.

Exports to non-Commonwealth countries, at 63.0 million pounds, were 23 percent greater than the 51.1 million shipped in 1960. Shipments to Japan rose from 1.1 million pounds in 1960 to 6.4 million in 1961. Exports to West Germany were 4.9 million pounds larger than in 1960. Other Western European countries taking more Rhodesian flue-cured than in 1960 included Denmark, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, France, Finland, and Ireland. The Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, and Austria were the only European countries that reduced their takings of Rhodesian flue-cured.

Other non-Commonwealth countries increasing their takings of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco included the Republic of the Congo, Algeria, Portuguese overseas provinces, and former French possessions in Africa. Shipments to the Republic of South Africa, at 4 million pounds, were slightly below 1960 but 8 percent greater than the 3.7 million shipped in 1959.

Flue-cured shipments to Commonwealth countries at 119.6 million pounds, were only 5 percent greater than the 113.7 million shipped during 1960. Shipments to the United Kingdom totaled 95.2 million pounds, compared with 90.8 million in 1960. Increased exports to the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, West Indies, Nigeria, Kenya, and New Zealand more than offset reduced shipments to Australia, Ghana, and Ceylon. Exports to Australia were 3.5 million pounds below the 11.9 million shipped in 1960.

TOBACCO, FLUE-CURED: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
exports by country of destination

Country of destination	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Commonwealth:			
United Kingdom	82,326	90,820	95,249
Australia	11,934	11,857	8,354
Hong Kong	3,715	2,079	5,312
Malaya ^{1/}	2,463	4,179	5,218
West Indies	311	714	1,096
New Zealand	316	939	1,039
Others	3,117	3,148	3,364
Sub-total	104,182	113,736	119,632
Non-Commonwealth:			
Germany, West	16,025	18,812	23,724
Netherlands	10,034	11,996	11,929
Belgium	6,263	7,463	6,367
Japan	21	1,078	6,362
South Africa, Republic of	3,651	4,284	3,960
Denmark	2,254	1,952	2,514
Norway	757	1,303	1,412
Switzerland	247	693	1,136
Sweden	728	10	1,027
Others	5,226	3,502	4,574
Sub-total	45,206	51,093	63,005
Total	149,388	164,829	182,637

^{1/} Includes the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. Tobacco Intelligence,
Commonwealth Economic Committee.

U. K. TOBACCO IMPORTS
DOWN SLIGHTLY

The United Kingdom's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961, at 345.4 million pounds, were 19.2 million smaller than the 1960 record of 364.6 million. Most of the decline occurred in reduced takings from the United States, the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, and Italy. Reduced imports from these countries more than offset increases from India, Canada, the Republic of South Africa, and Greece

Imports from Commonwealth countries, at 181.5 million pounds, were slightly greater than the 179.6 million in 1960. Combined takings from India and Canada were more than enough to offset the slight drop in imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland.

(Continued)

Imports from non-Commonwealth countries were 21.1 million pounds under the 1960 level of 185 million. Takings from the United States dropped from 178.5 million pounds in 1960 to 157.2 million during 1961. Imports from both Italy and Turkey were also smaller than in 1960 while purchases from the Republic of South Africa and Greece were larger.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: United Kingdom, imports by
country of origin, 1959-61

Country of origin	1959		1960		1961	
	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent
Commonwealth:						
Rhodesias-						
Nyasaland	86,835	28.9	105,463	28.9	102,028	29.5
India	37,380	12.4	42,747	11.8	43,583	12.6
Canada	29,661	9.9	30,174	8.3	34,799	10.1
Other	966	.3	1,204	.3	1,083	.3
Sub-total....	154,842	51.5	179,588	49.3	181,493	52.5
Non-Commonwealth:						
United States....	140,097	46.7	178,454	48.9	157,207	45.5
So.Africa,						
Rep. of	1,799	.6	2,396	.7	3,371	1.0
Italy	336	.1	1,028	.3	647	.2
Greece	357	.1	84	<u>1/</u>	418	.1
Turkey	197	.1	398	.1	317	.1
Other	2,666	.9	2,659	.7	1,946	.6
Sub-total....	145,452	48.5	185,019	50.7	163,906	47.5
Total	300,294	100.0	364,607	100.0	345,399	100.0

1/ Less than five-tenths of one percent. Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Imports of flue-cured totaled 329.5 million pounds, compared with 343.5 million in 1960. Takings of U.S. flue-cured, at 155.4 million pounds, were 11.6 percent below the 1961 level of 175.9 million. Imports of flue-cured from Italy and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland were only slightly below the previous year while combined takings from India, Canada and the Republic of South Africa were 7.8 million greater than the 70.7 million imported from these latter countries during 1960.

IRELAND'S CHOCOLATE CRUMB INDUSTRY
CONTINUES TO EXPAND

Ireland's production of chocolate crumb in 1961 at 94 million pounds exceeded 1960 output by 4 percent and was the highest in several years.

Chocolate crumb, a cocoa-milk-sugar product, is used in the confectionery industry.

Exports during 1961 were 82 million pounds, up 1 million pounds from a year earlier. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal market, taking 93 percent of total exports. Canada's purchases, which have been increasing in recent years, were 5 million pounds, compared with 4 million pounds last year. Trade with the United States rose to 341,000 pounds from 201,000 pounds in 1960.

WINTER VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS FROM THE CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICA

The following winter vegetables from various Caribbean and Central American countries entered the United States through Florida ports during the four-week period ending February 24, 1962.

Country	Cucumbers	Eggplant	Okra
	---	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	---
Bahamas	13,360	---	---
Guatemala	---	---	95
Haiti	2,653	219	---
Honduras	10	9	5
Martinique	---	---	4
Total	16,023	228	104

WINTER VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS FROM MEXICO

The following winter vegetable shipments from the West Coast of Mexico crossed the border at Nogales, Arizona during the period February 16 to February 28, 1962 (in thousands of pounds with previous year's shipments in parentheses): cauliflower 3 (0); sweet corn 6 (40); cucumber 1,168 (1,068); eggplant 201 (187); onions 17 (0); peas 777 (710); peppers 2,055 (800); squash 113 (50); snap beans 559 (541); tomatoes 24,153 (17,687); and water-melons 175 (171).

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES ARRIVE FROM MEXICO

A preliminary report on frozen strawberry imports from Mexico for the week ending March 17 shows 1.7 million pounds to the United States, and .2 million pounds to Canada.

GERMAN IMPORT TENDERS FOR CANNED VEGETABLES

The West German Government announced import tenders for the following canned vegetables in retail size containers:

Asparagus Spears from the United States and Canada. Licenses may be applied for until April 20 and are limited to importers who had received and fully used licenses for asparagus spears from the United States and Canada under the tenders published on October 18, 1961. Customs clearance deadline is April 30, 1962.

Mixed Green Peas and Carrots from all countries.
Green Peas, size "medium" and larger from all countries.
Snap Beans from all countries.

Licenses from these three tenders may be applied for until March 20. The issuing of licenses is limited to importers who had received and fully used, licenses for import tenders for canned vegetables published on October 20, 1961 (green peas from all countries), December 11, 1961 (cut snap beans from all countries), and December 12, 1961 (mixed green peas and carrots from all countries). Customs clearance deadline is March 31, 1962.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS DRIFT FURTHER BEHIND LAST SEASON

U.S. exports of all types of cotton amounted to 382,000 running bales during January, compared with 537,000 bales shipped in December and 976,000 bales in January 1961.

Exports during the first half (August-January) of the current season totaled 2,589,000 bales. This figure was nearly one-fourth less than the 3,422,000 shipped in the corresponding period of 1960-61. Total exports this season are now forecast at around 5 million running bales--well below the 6.6 million bales shipped in 1960-61, and the annual average outflow of just under 6 million in the past five seasons. Registrations for export under the 1961-62 payment-in-kind program reached 3,773,000 running bales as of March 16, against 5,911,000 on approximately the same date a year ago.
(Table on opposite page)

U.S. COTTON LINTERS EXPORTS DOWN

U.S. exports of cotton lintens totaled 134,000 running bales during the first six months (August-January) of the current season--9 percent below the 148,000 bales shipped in the first half of 1960-61. Exports in January amounted to 31,000 bales, compared with 24,000 in the preceding month, and 33,000 in January 1961.

(Continued on page 12)

COTTON: U.S. exports by country of destination, average 1950-54, annual 1958-60, August-January 1960-61 and 1961-62

(Running bales)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average	1958	1959	1960	August-January	
	1950-54:	1958	1959	1960	1960-61:	1961-62
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	37:	15:	29:	35:	15:	19
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	117:	48:	224:	179:	125:	58
Denmark.....	27:	8:	23:	23:	12:	6
Finland.....	12:	12:	32:	29:	23:	18
France.....	416:	194:	668:	549:	299:	195
Germany, West.....	368:	101:	582:	421:	225:	146
Italy.....	364:	148:	592:	454:	245:	238
Netherlands.....	122:	20:	224:	179:	113:	67
Norway.....	14:	1:	17:	14:	6:	9
Poland & Danzig.....	1/	89:	71:	228:	137:	0
Portugal.....	7:	12:	13:	25:	15:	13
Spain.....	135:	283:	66:	171:	158:	155
Sweden.....	50:	33:	103:	101:	53:	61
Switzerland.....	40:	11:	104:	99:	59:	55
United Kingdom.....	417:	202:	593:	371:	186:	158
Yugoslavia.....	83:	146:	48:	88:	42:	75
Other Europe.....	9:	3:	21:	8:	3:	2
Total Europe.....	2,218:	1,326:	3,410:	2,974:	1,716:	1,275
Australia.....	30:	39:	63:	49:	32:	30
Canada.....	297:	85:	309:	259:	119:	203
Chile.....	23:	2:	54:	51:	26:	11
Colombia.....	30:	20:	0:	0:	0:	0
Cuba.....	18:	9:	40:	2:	2:	0
Ethiopia.....	6:	0:	15:	4:	3:	6
Hong Kong.....	8:	123:	276:	219:	85:	39
India.....	246:	77:	431:	599:	313:	24
Indonesia.....	18:	16:	52:	36:	35:	31
Israel.....	12:	12:	18:	9:	5:	3
Japan.....	837:	521:	1,755:	1,746:	783:	563
Korea, Republic of.....	76:	219:	270:	195:	93:	141
Morocco.....	8:	10:	11:	9:	6:	10
Philippines.....	9:	93:	126:	149:	84:	53
South Africa, Rep. of.....	6:	14:	44:	51:	30:	31
Taiwan (Formosa).....	84:	178:	203:	176:	52:	81
Thailand.....	1:	1/	20:	23:	5:	15
Uruguay.....	2:	21:	32:	18:	5:	9
Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia 2/.....	14:	1/	10:	26:	13:	23
Other countries.....	34:	24:	43:	37:	15:	41
Total.....	3,977:	2,789:	7,182:	6,632:	3,422:	2,589

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Indochina prior to 1958.

Compiled by Cotton Division, FAS, from Bureau of Census records.

Quantities leaving for principal destinations from August 1961 through January 1962, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 65,000 bales (70,000); Japan 28,000 (38,000); United Kingdom 24,000 (30,000); Canada 8,000 (8,000); and France 5,000 (10,000).

U.S. IMPORTING MORE COTTON LINTERS

U.S. imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, totaled 105,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the first half of the current season. This was an increase of 50 percent from the 70,000 bales imported in the first six months of last season, and 28 percent above the average annual intake of 82,000 bales in the corresponding period of the past five seasons.

Quantities supplied by principal sources from August 1961 through January 1962, with comparable 1960-61 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 66,000 bales (38,000); U.S.S.R. 13,000 (11,000); Brazil 9,000 (4,000); Argentina 5,000 (3,000); Guatemala 3,000 (2,000); El Salvador 2,000 (372); and Turkey 2,000 (1,000).

Linters imports in January amounted to 26,000 bales, compared with 16,000 in the preceding month, and 11,000 in January 1961.

TUNISIA'S OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION HIT BY DROUGHT; FUTURE EXPANSION PLANNED

Although Tunisia's olive plantations and olive oil production have suffered setbacks because of recent rainfall shortages, long range plans call for an expansion of olive plantings which would permit oil exports to double. In the last 4 years Tunisia has been the second most important olive oil exporting country with an average annual volume of more than 45,000 short tons.

Continued severe drought in the south of Tunisia threatens to limit the volume of the next olive crop, thus reducing the country's 1962-63 olive oil production. In the main growing area of Sfax the drought has weakened olive trees to the extent that they are showing few new sprouts and young trees on certain soils have begun to wither. If the drought situation prevails, lasting damage to olive plantations may result. Normally 1962-63 would be considered an "on year" and olive oil production would be expected to approximate 140,000-150,000 tons.

The persistent dry weather lowered yields in Tunisia last year and further reduced the crop which was already down due to an "off year" cyclic influence. Tunisia's 1961-62 olive oil production is presently estimated as 40,000 short tons, although there are some indications it may exceed this figure by about 10 percent. Production in 1960-61 was 138,000 tons and in 1959-60 it was estimated at 50,000 tons.

In the northern areas, olive trees are recovering from last year's drought owing to excellent rains during the winter months. Estimates of the number of olive trees in Tunisia range from 26 to 29 million, of which about 19 million are in fruit bearing condition. Some 7.5 million trees are in the northern region where rainfall is adequate.

Development plans call for substantial increases in olive trees between 1962 and 1970 for eventual oil production. Tree planting targets set for oil olives are 125,000 new trees in the north and 200,000 in the central and south. The goal of the planners is an average annual export capability of 95,000 to 105,000 tons of oil by 1985. To meet such a target an average production of 220,000 tons of oil would be needed to supply the exports and to provide for an increase in domestic utilization from 40,000 to 50,000 tons at present to 120,000 tons foreseen for 1985. Whether these expansion plans will be fully implemented and whether actual growth will attain the proposed rate is questioned by some observers.

RHODESIA EXPECTS INCREASED PEANUT PRODUCTION IN 1962

The 1962 commercial production of peanuts in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is forecast at 65,000 short tons (shelled basis). This reflects an increase of about 5 percent from 1961 and may be attributed to increased production in Northern and Southern Rhodesia which resulted from generally favorable growing conditions. Commercial peanut production in the Federation, amounting to over one-third of the estimated total production in 1961, represents an increasing percentage of the total production in 1961, represents an increasing percentage of the total production above past years.

PEANUTS (shelled basis): Rhodesia and Nyasaland, production, annual 1959-62

Year	Production		Percent
	Commercial	Estimated total	commercial of total
	Short tons	Short tons	Percent
1959	26,460	100,530	26.3
1960	39,060	109,080	35.8
1961 <u>1</u> /	61,700	126,270	36.4
1962	2/ 65,000	3/	3/

1/ Official estimates. 2/ Unofficial estimate. 3/ Not available.

Peanut imports (shelled basis) by the Federation in 1961 at 6,719 tons declined almost one-fourth from 1960. Present stocks of imported nuts are reported at about 3,000 tons. In view of the carryover, as well as the increased crop size, no imports are expected in 1962.

(Continued)

PEANUTS AND PEANUT OIL: Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
exports and imports, annual 1959-61

Commodity	1959	1960	1961
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Imports:			
Peanuts <u>1/</u>	10,563	8,852	6,719
Exports:			
Peanuts <u>1/</u>	15,665	23,752	25,507
Peanut oil	72	56	211

1/ Shelled basis.

Exports of peanuts from the Federation, principally confectionery grades, totaled 25,507 tons in 1961, an increase of 7 percent from 1960 shipments.

Peanut oil exports have made substantial gains in 1961 from past years.

The 1962 peanut price paid to producers by the Grain Marketing Board in Northern and Southern Rhodesia will be the same as last year's prices. However, selling prices of shelled nuts in the Rhodesias have been reduced to 102s.6d. per bag of 68 pounds from the 110s.0d. price set in 1961 (equivalent to 21.1 and 22.6 U.S. cents per pound, respectively), a decline of 7 percent.

In Nyasaland the Agricultural Production and Marketing Board will maintain 1962 peanut prices at the 1961 levels. These levels range from 4.5d. to 5.5d. per pound of shelled peanuts (5.2 to 6.4 cents per pound) in the various provinces.

FRANCE TO INCREASE SOYBEAN IMPORTS

France, whose domestic oilseed consumption far surpasses domestic production, plans to import 15 million bushels of soybeans annually by 1965. Imports in 1961 totaled about 3 million bushels, all from the United States.

The Fourth Modernization Plan, under which the action is planned, will provide for a portion of France's increasing demand for oilcake through increased imports of soybeans since soybeans contain a large percentage of oilcake per unit of raw material. This Modernization Plan, the fourth to be instituted since World War II, outlines the approach for the general economic development of France in the period 1962 through 1965 and provides controls for imports and exports.

Shipments of oil-bearing material and vegetable oils into France are largely controlled by SIOFA, a governmental agency which arranges for supplying the fats and oils requirements of France. This organization is kept informed by other governmental agencies and various domestic users of vegetable oils concerning current and expected changes in supply and demand. Revisions in planned imports within the agricultural section of the Modernization Plan are made on the SIOFA analysis of future needs.

French imports of oilseeds in 1961 declined significantly from those of 1960. During the same period imports of oils and oilcakes into France increased.

The French Government and the oilseed crushing industry would prefer to import oilseeds for crushing rather than the end products in order to provide more employment for domestic mills. However, the African nations from whom France obtains oilseeds (basically peanuts and palm kernels) would like to expand crushing in Africa and may insist on crushing a large percentage of their products. The tendency for producers of oil-bearing material to insist on furnishing end products (oil and cake) rather than oilseed, may cause SIOFA to place future emphasis on increased domestic production of oilseeds.

Additional information on the oilseed situation in France will follow in Foreign Crops and Markets, April 2, 1962.

ICELAND'S FISH OIL PRODUCTION UP; EXPORTS DOWN

Iceland's fish oil production in 1961, provisionally estimated at 53,460 short tons, was 43 percent larger than the 37,588 tons produced in 1960.

Fish oil exports are estimated at 40,234 tons in 1961, considerably less than the 58,312 tons in 1960. The supplies of fish oil available for export in 1961 were not supplemented as they were in 1960 by drawing on the considerable quantities on hand at the end of 1959.

INDONESIA'S COPRA EXPORTS LOWER AGAIN IN NOVEMBER; PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS EXPORTS HIGHER

Indonesia's registered exports of copra declined in November for the fourth consecutive month. They totaled 13,072 long tons as compared to 13,869 tons in October and 28,905 in July--the highest monthly volume in 1961. However, the total for 1961 through November, 189,596 tons, is close to 50 percent higher than the January-November period of 1960. Comparatively higher mid-year exports raised the 1961 level.

The November copra exports by destination were as follows: Singapore, 9,640 tons; Penang, 2,432 tons; and Japan, 1,000 tons.

Registered palm oil exports amounted to 19,757 short tons in November. This was higher than any previous monthly export quantity during 1961 and was considerably greater than the 13,244 tons exported in October and the 7,993 tons exported in November 1960. Exports during 1961 through November totaled 143,025, a third more than was shipped in the January-November period of 1960.

Indonesia's exports of palm kernels also were higher in November than in October but they were lower than November a year earlier. The comparable export figures were: November 1961, 4,428 short tons; October 1961, 4,160 tons; and November 1960, 5,902 tons. Total 1961 shipments through November were 32,977 tons, down 3 percent from the corresponding months of 1960.

SPANISH OLIVE OIL ESTIMATES AGAIN LOWERED

Estimates of Spain's olive oil production for the 1961-62 marketing season (November 1 through 31), first set at 440,000 short tons and later lowered to 400,000 tons, have now been dropped to 380,000 tons.

As the pressing of the current crop progresses, it has become apparent that losses sustained as a result of wind and rain storms in December and January and insect infestations in some areas were considerably greater than earlier believed. The important producing districts of Jaen, Malaga, and Cordoba-Seville were especially hard hit by these adverse conditions. Elsewhere production is down due to the "off-year" cyclic influence alone.

The present estimate of olive oil production in 1961-62 is 30 percent below the estimated 550,000 tons produced last year, and it is the lowest production figure since 1958-59 when production was estimated also at 380,000 tons. These estimates account for total edible olive oil production, and allow for uncontrolled, untaxed oil not reported by Spain's Olive Oil Syndicate. The Syndicate's third and most recent estimate for 1961-62 is 347,000 tons.

The weather and pest damage which reduced yields also have lowered the quality of current production. In the areas most affected, the quality of the oil is reported poor as compared to last year and the acidity is high.

Domestic prices of olive oil in Spain have increased 5 to 10 percent in response to the shorter crop and prospects are that exports will be considerably lower. Also, imports of seed oil are expected to increase substantially from last year's level.

PHILIPPINE EXPORTS OF DESICCATED
COCONUT HIGHER IN FEBRUARY

The Philippines exported 3,199 short tons of desiccated coconut in February, 1962 as compared to 2,929 tons in January. Although the February shipments were slightly below February 1961, the total of exports registered in January and February was over one-fourth greater than the volume shipped in those months a year ago. Exports in both months, however, were well below the 5,000 to 7,000 ton level of the last months of 1961.

DESICCATED COCONUT: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination, calendar years 1960-61, February 1961 and 1962 and January-February 1961-62

Country of destination	February		January-February		January-December	
	1961 1/	1962 1/	1961 1/	1962 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/
	----- -Short tons- -----					
North America:						
United States 2/.....	3,170	2,731	4,457	5,338	56,610	58,815
Atlantic Coast.....	(2,315)	(2,002)	(3,300)	(4,089)	(44,115)	(44,701)
Pacific Coast.....	(583)	(564)	(798)	(830)	(9,569)	(9,758)
Canada.....	43	81	43	104	577	523
Total.....	3,213	2,812	4,500	5,442	57,187	59,338
South America:						
Venezuela.....	---	---	5	---	5	30
Unspecified.....	---	---	---	---	5	---
Total.....	---	---	5	---	10	30
Europe:						
Belgium.....	5	---	5	---	43	17
Denmark.....	---	13	---	26	68	67
France.....	5	---	5	---	15	18
Germany, West.....	127	184	127	184	1,878	1,452
Ireland.....	20	---	20	---	10	65
Italy.....	---	---	---	---	180	---
Netherlands.....	---	5	---	15	284	172
Norway.....	---	12	---	19	20	23
Spain.....	42	---	55	---	131	358
Sweden.....	12	23	23	23	22	72
United Kingdom.....	---	58	---	83	77	264
Unspecified.....	---	---	---	3/ 25	1,010	---
Total.....	211	295	235	375	3,738	2,508
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of.....	12	21	23	37	56	87
Asia:						
Hong Kong.....	---	27	---	79	---	64
Japan.....	2	---	3	---	3	9
Total.....	2	27	3	79	3	73
Oceania						
Australia.....	84	27	88	190	573	967
New Zealand.....	---	17	---	25	---	98
Total.....	84	44	88	215	573	1,065
Grand total.....	3,522	3,199	4,854	6,148	61,567	63,101

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes Gulf Coast, Great Lake ports, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

3/ United Kingdom. Germany optional discharge.

Source: Philippine Trade Sources.

TUNISIA'S OLIVE OIL EXPORTS SIZEABLE
DESPITE SHARPLY REDUCED PRODUCTION

The export movement of Tunisian olive oil in the 1961-62 marketing season has started at a high level even though production was drastically lower than in the preceding year. Current estimates place Tunisia's 1961-62 production of edible olive oil at only 40,000 short tons as contrasted with 138,000 tons last year. An estimated carryover on November 1, 1961 of 55,000 tons from 1960-61 makes it possible for Tunisia to meet domestic consumption needs of 40,000 to 50,000 tons and still have a sizeable export surplus.

During the period November 1 through December 31, 1961 shipments totaled 9,007 short tons compared with 7,585 tons in the corresponding two months of 1960. Exports were chiefly to France, Italy, and Cuba, in that order. The shipments to Cuba, where there had been no significant exports previously, resulted from a barter deal with that country, reportedly a one-time transaction involving 3,300 tons of olive oil for an undisclosed quantity of Cuban sugar.

OLIVE OIL: Tunisia, exports, November 1-October 31, 1959-60
and November 1-December 31, 1961

Country of destination	Nov. 1- Oct. 31 1959-60	Nov. 1- Oct. 31 1960-61	Nov. 1- Dec. 31 1961
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	12,933	24,847	2,836
Italy	9,420	6,674	1,864
Cuba	---	---	1,566
Czechoslovakia	---	1,039	980
Yugoslavia	744	3,222	826
U.S.S.R.	1,653	3,285	683
China	441	---	---
Libya	---	1,291	---
United States	35	1,077	182
Others	180	5,075	70
Total	25,406	46,510	9,007

CANADIANS TO PLANT LESS FLAXSEED,
RAPESEED, MORE SOYBEANS

As of March 1, Canadian farmers planed a substantial decrease in flaxseed and rapeseed acreages in 1962 and a slight increase in soybean acreage, according to the annual acreage intentions survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These intended acreages are merely indicative of farmers' plans on March 1, and acreages actually seeded, therefore, may vary considerably from the "intention" figures, depending largely upon conditions before and during seeding.

OILSEEDS: Canada, acreage intentions as of March 1, 1962
compared with estimated acreage, annual 1958-61

Oilseed acreage	Seeded acreage				Intended acreage	
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1962 as percent of 1961
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Flaxseed	2,622,700	2,150,700	2,577,200	2,362,900	1,881,800	80
Rapeseed <u>1/</u>	626,000	213,500	763,000	744,700	608,000	82
Soybeans	263,000	251,000	256,500	272,500	2/286,000	105

1/ Prairie Provinces only. 2/ Ontario only; estimate for Manitoba not available.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Prospective flaxseed acreage this year indicates decreases of 20 percent from 1961 and 32 percent from the 1956-60 average of 2.8 million acres. This year's 1.8 million acres is the smallest acreage since 1955. The bulk of the flaxseed is planted in the Prairie Provinces.

Acreage sown to rapeseed in the Prairie Provinces will show a decrease if intentions are confirmed. Indicated acreage is 18 percent below the acreage planted in 1961 but 18 percent above the 1956-60 average of 514,400 acres.

Soybean acreage in Canada is expected to be up 5 percent because of the prospective increase in Ontario, where virtually all Canadian soybeans are grown.

CANADIAN FARMERS PLAN TO INCREASE GRAIN ACREAGE

Canadian growers plan a 4 percent increase in all wheat acreage this year, according to announced intentions as of March 1.

The planned acreage of all wheat is 24.6 million acres, an increase of 0.9 million acres compared with 1961. The increase will be entirely in spring wheat; winter wheat acreage is smaller than a year earlier.

Included with announced intentions to plant 24.2 million acres of spring wheat are 2.8 million of durum. This is a million acres above the 1961 durum acreage and accounts for the entire increase.

(Continued)

Next to wheat, the largest acreage expansion is planned for oats, with an increase of 0.6 million acres indicated. The increased acreage in those two grains would come from shifts from summer fallow and oilseeds.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics emphasizes that these are merely early-season plans and actual acreage may vary considerably from intentions.

GRAIN: Canadian seeding intentions for 1962, with comparisons

Grain	1959	1960	1961	Intended for 1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>
Winter wheat	425	525	550	484
Spring wheat	22,640	22,673	23,242	24,164
Total wheat	23,065	23,198	23,792	24,648
Oats for grain	11,391	11,147	11,583	12,164
Barley	8,289	7,360	6,090	6,127
Total rye	517	543	520	587
Mixed grains	1,500	1,381	1,563	1,628
Corn for grain	489	514	510	532
Total grain	45,251	44,143	44,058	45,686
Summer fallow	24,525	23,938	24,372	23,690

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

NEW INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT CONCLUDED

After lengthy negotiations at Geneva, representatives of 48 countries which are members of the International Wheat Conference concluded another three year agreement which will become effective August 1, 1962. The three year agreement currently effective will expire on July 31. Ten countries, including the Soviet Union, are exporting members, and 38 are importing members. The other exporters are Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

Under the agreement which will expire July 31, the price range, within which regular commercial wheat trade between the exporting and importing member countries is carried on, is \$1.50 to \$1.90 per bushel for Manitoba Northern No. 1 in bulk in store Fort William/Port Arthur on Lake Superior. The new agreement raises this range to \$1.62½ to \$2.02½ per bushel. The prices of flour in regular commercial trade under the agreement are to be "consistent with" the current wheat prices within this range.

In the agreement which expires July 31, each importing member agreed to obtain at least a minimum designated percentage of its annual commercial foreign wheat and wheat flour requirements from the exporting members. These percentages vary considerably. The percentage method of designating the commercial foreign wheat and flour requirements of the importing members is retained in the agreement just concluded.

The commercial foreign flour requirements of the importing members will be converted to wheat grain equivalent. If a member purchases some wheat flour from another member, the extraction rate, for conversion of the flour into its grain equivalent, will be that stated in the purchase contract. If the contract specifies no extraction rate, the rate to be used is 72 percent.

As in previous agreements, the new one excludes from commercial wheat and flour purchases by importing members from exporting members, all transactions which include features that do not conform with usual commercial practices in international grain trade. Illustrations are credit sales the terms of which, as a result of intervention by the governments of the members, do not conform with the commercial terms prevailing in the world markets, sales in which the wheat or flour is paid for with the proceeds of a loan from the government of the exporting member, etc.

The new agreement endorses the principle of making excess wheat supplies available to underdeveloped countries. Illustrations the U.S. Public Law 480 and Food for Peace programs, and the Colombo plan in which the United States and a number of other countries are participating.

The agreement is open for signature by the members in Washington from April 19 through May 15.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
from the Foreign Agricultural Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.
Room 5555. Phone: DUDley 8-2445

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480.
Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 5-62.

European Common Market External Tariff Fixed. Foreign Agriculture Circular
FDAP 4-62.

Provisional Agreement On Common Market Policy For Wine. Foreign Agriculture
Circular FDF 3-62.

U.S. Exports Of Beef Breeding Cattle July-December and Annual 1961.
Foreign Agriculture Circular FLM 2-62.

Testimony of The Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman on H.R. 9900
(The Trade Expansion Act of 1962) before the House Ways and Means Committee,
Friday, March 16, 1962.

Official Business

To change your address or
stop mailing, tear off this
label and send to Foreign
Agricultural Service, U. S.
Department of Agriculture,
Room 5918, Washington 25,
D. C.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

